

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR, PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Four Dollars Per Annum...paid in advance.]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1865.

[12 1-2 Cents Single.]

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE away last evening, a large stout made blood bay HORSE, upwards of five feet high, 7 years old last spring, was shed all round about two months ago, but some of the shoes may now be off; he has a large head and small eyes, trots and gallops; if he has any other marks by which he might be distinguished, they are not recollected. He had on a saddle a good deal worn, with a hogshead seat and plated stirrups. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the horse and saddle to the subscribers.

Pickett, Pollard & Johnston.
Richmond, March 5, 1865.

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have received their

Spring Assortment of Goods,

Of the best quality and latest fashions, and will dispose of them on the cheapest terms for cash, viz. Printed Calicoes and Chimeras; Dimities assorted; Irish Linens; Cotton Cambrics and Nankens; Cotton & Silk Hose; Coloured Cambricks and Lace; ditto; India Muslin of the first quality; Plain & Coloured Marcellines; Superfine Cloths and Cambrics; Tolesters, Carduoy and Velvets; Bed Ticks and German Omburgs.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JOHN MILLER & CO.
Richmond, 8th May, 1865.

Manchester Turnpike Company.

SHAREHOLDERS in the Manchester Turnpike Company, are hereby required to pay to James Brander, treasurer, the sum of three and one half dollars on each share, on or before the 1st of July next.

By order of the Directors,
James Brander, Clk.

15th May, 1865.

FOR SALE, TWO LOTS,

HANDSOMELY situated in the town of New Canton, on James river; on both are new and well built dwelling houses and offices; on one an excellent garden well enclosed, and the other containing one acre, with a good post and rail fence.—For further particulars enquire of Messrs. William Anderson and James Rea of said place, who are legally authorised to sell and convey the same.

ROBERT HILL.
New York, 1st Feb. 1865.

RUN away from the subscriber about the 15th January last, a negro man named ADAM, about 23 years of age, of a dark complexion, about 6 feet high, has a small scar on his forehead; had on when he went away an ozenaburg shirt, short coat and pantaloons of blue plains, and common felt hat; he had sundry other clothing which it is supposed he carried with him, as they have not been seen since he escaped. He was purchased of Mr. Gabriel Tutt near Culpeper courthouse, by Mr. John Mullins, about 18 months past, of whom the subscriber purchased immediately afterwards; the said fellow has a wife at Dr. Claggett's, who resides at Culpeper courthouse; it is probable he may be harboured by his wife at this place. Whoever will deliver the said fellow to the subscriber living in Albemarle county near Charlottesville, shall receive a reward of Thirty Dollars, or if secured in any jail so that I get him again Twenty Dollars.

23d Feb. 1865. JOHN CLARKSON.

LAW BOOKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

AMLER'S Reports; Bunbury's ditto; Blackstone's Commentaries; Burn on Insurance; Burrows's Settlement Cases; Cranch's Reports; Croke's Reports 3 vols; Coke's Reports 7 vols; Cony's Reports; Common Recoveries; Costs in Chancery; Cruise on Feines; Caldeco's Continuation of Burrows's & Douglas's Reports; Dyck's Reports 3 vols; Dallas's Reports 2 vols; Dogherly's Crown Circuit; De Lolme; Duncombe's Law England; Espinasse's Reports 2 vols; Foster's Crown Law; Finch's Precedents; Graydon's Digest of the Laws of the United States; Gilbert's Law of Evidence 2 vols; Gilbert on Devises; Herry's Digest of the Laws of the United States 2 vols; Henning's Virginia Justice; Haywood's Digest of the Laws of North Carolina; Howard's Exchequer 2 vols; Hargrave's Law Tracts; Hardwicke's Cases; Henry Blackstone's Reports 2 vols; Jones on Bailments; Jacobs Court-keeper; Kyd on Bills of Exchange; Lex Mercatoria; Laws of the United States 6 vols; Laws of Kentucky; Landlord and Tenant; Marten's Law of Nations; Montague's Commercial Dictionary, 3 vols; Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, 2 vols; Modern Reports, 6 vols; Mallory's Entries, 2 vols; Morgan's Vade Mecum, 2 vols; Mosley's Reports; Nauru Brevium; North Carolina Cases; Plowden's Reports; Parks on Insurance; Powell on Powers; Powell on Contracts; Parker's Reports; Pigot on Recoveries; Revised Code of Virginia Laws; Pleadings Assistant; Preceptor's Practice; Reeves's Law of England, 4 vols; Rights of Englishmen; Robinson's Admiralty Reports, 2 vols; Sullivan's Lectures; Samuels on Uses; Silke's Reports, 3 vols; Sellon's Practice, 2 vols; Toller's Law of Executors; Thomas Raymond's Reports; Tidd's Practical Forms; Talbot's Cases; Vernon's Chancery, 2 vols; Vesey, junr's Reports, 2 vols; Wilson on Fines; Wright on Tenures; Ward's Law of Nations; Wood's Conveyancing; Williams's Conveyancing, 4 vols; Wynne's Economics; William Blackstone's Reports, 2 vols; Willes's Cases; Watson's Law of Partnership.

CASH will be given for
Twelve or Fifteen BOYS,
From 7 to 15 years old.—Enquire of the Printer.

FOUND, on Saturday the 2d inst. a Red Morocco POCKET BOOK, which the owner may get by applying to the subscriber and paying for this advertisement.

James Bootwright.
Richmond, March 4th, 1865.

MR. & MRS. PETICOLAS'S ACADEMY.

MR. P. lately returned from Philadelphia with his family, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that he has removed to the commodious house formerly occupied by Miss Robbins, nearly opposite Mr. Copland's office on the Capitol hill, in which he intends to open an ACADEMY for the instruction of young Ladies.

Mr. P. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement and patronage he has heretofore met with; and hopes from the general satisfaction he has given, his endeavors will be crowned with success.

Mr. COX, lately teacher in several Boarding Schools in Philadelphia, will undertake the tuition of English Grammar, Elocution, Epistolary Style, History, Geography and Use of the Globes, Mythology, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. with every thing appertaining to a polite English Education, together with Drawing and Painting.

Mr. P. will attend to the tuition of the French Language, Vocal and Instrumental Music, on the Piano—and Mrs. P. to the branches of Artificial Flowers and Plain Sewing.

If necessary, a Dancing Master can be procured.

N. B. Mr. PETICOLAS repairs, Tunes and Teaches Tuning the PIANO FORTE.

MINIATURES painted in a handsome style, and good likenesses warranted.

Mr. COX will also attend Ladies and Gentlemen at their own houses, in the branches of Drawing and Painting.

Richmond, 15th May, 1865.

The Academy will open on Monday the 27th inst.—Hours of tuition from 9 to 2, and from 3 to 6.

FOR SALE, A TRACT OF WOODLAND,

Containing 100 acres more or less, situated on Falling creek, in the county of Chesterfield, about 5 miles from Manchester, and adjoining the land of Martin Baker, Wm Shortt and the late Wm Fowler. The land is very good, and there is a good Mill Seat on it. The subscriber is desirous to sell it by private bargain, but if that should not be done, he will dispose of it at public sale to the highest bidder, on the 20th of July, at Zachariah Brooks's tavern, in Manchester. The land may be seen in the mean time by applying to the subscriber at Shady Castle, or William Shortt, near the premises. A negro man or boy, will be taken in part pay for the above mentioned land.

DANIEL BROADIE.
May 26, 1865.

In the Press, and speedily will be published, FORENSIC ELOQUENCE.

Sketches of Trials in Ireland for High Treason, etc. including the Speeches of Mr. Curran at length.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED, A brief Sketch of the History of Ireland, AND A Biographical account of Mr. Curran, with an elegant engraved likeness of that orator.

SECOND EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE Editor has not been disappointed in his expectations of the favorable reception given by the public to CURRAN'S SPEECHES—No book, he presumes to think, ever published in America has sold so fast.—Without newspaper pulling, or personal solicitation, it quickly made its way to every state in the Union.

The indulgent reader will have made due allowance to the Editor, who had to encounter many difficulties in his search for fit materials. He had to collect them from a number of persons at the distance of some thousands of miles, in a country where a Government is hostile to the Orator and his principles, and where it is not long safe to print, or even think in opposition to the ruling powers.—And, strange to tell, the publication itself, even in America, has had to contend with political passions, religious prejudices, and national animosities.

If the Editor has not been able to reconcile the jarring interests of Politicians, or the contradictory tenets of Divines—what mortal man can work so vast a miracle!—conscious of the purity of his intentions, he has the approbation of his own mind. The rapid sale of the book is a decisive proof of general approbation; and men of impartial judgment have acknowledged its usefulness, and approved its merits, as not only exhibiting the extraordinary talents of a great Genius, but also in developing the destructive consequences of an evil policy, and displaying the pernicious effects of ecclesiastical intolerance.

The present Edition will be found more uniform and systematic than the former one. All that may have been thought irrelevant or extraneous has been omitted, and a deal of new matter added or introduced. Amongst the additional articles, Mr. CURRAN'S speech on Lord Headfort's trial, alone, must be considered as a rich acquisition to this volume. Even those who are inclined to give the Irish Orator "most penurious and reluctant praise," are now obliged to own, that his eloquence is not confined to one subject; that it is as brilliant on the side of injured Virtue, as it is splendid in the cause of his oppressed Country.

Subscriptions taken at this office.

Just published, and for sale by S. Pleasants, jr. in an elegant pocket edition, WATTS' PSALMS, HYMNS AND SPIRITUAL SONGS.

BENJAMIN DU-VAL, At the sign of the Golden Mortar, Richmond.

HAS just received a very large and extensive Assortment of fresh MEDICINES, SUGAR-GEO'S INSTRUMENTS, DRUGS & DYESTUFFS, PAINTS of all kinds, OIL, VARNISHES, PUTTY, &c.

Also, a complete assortment of HATTERS' MATERIALS, CONSISTING OF

Hatters' Irons	Crude Tartar
Lugwood	Bason Irons
Copperas	Bow-String
Virdegrease	Licings
Postick	Galeons
Spanish Indigo	Tassel Bands
Oil of Vitriol	Rubbing Dishes
Aq. Fortis	Stampers
Quicksilver	Trenchers, &c.

Which added to his former Stock, completes an assortment that was never equalled, in his line of business, in this city.

He thanks his customers for past favors, and hopes to merit a continuation of their custom. His former attention to the quality of his Medicines, importing them in their crude state, that he might be able to judge of their quality, and powdering and preparing them under his immediate inspection, have contributed to his present establishment; and opposition he presumes will not relax his exertions to give general satisfaction in future.

His experience for more than 12 years past, as Apothecary and Druggist in this city, added to a small stock of Medical Information acquired before, enables him, he thinks, to form a tolerably correct judgment as to the quality of Drugs and Medicines, although he cannot boast of honors conferred on him greater than the confidence of numerous and respectable customers.

In regard to his wholesale prices, he promises to furnish each of his wholesale customers with a printed price current, as soon as possible, and feels himself confident in their approbation, knowing that no one in this state can afford to undersell him. This he intends to do, not to get others' customers from them, but to secure his own.

Any articles that may be ordered and not approved of as to quality, may be returned in good order, and in a reasonable time.

Richmond, May 30, 1865.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WILL be offered for sale, on Friday the 7th day of June next, at the dwelling house in Hanover county, of the late Mr. Samuel Scherer, dec.

All the Personal Estate, Of the decedent, consisting of a number of valuable slaves, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, household and kitchen furniture; also a quantity of WHEAT FANS, a WINE LOOM, and a variety of TOOLS. The terms of sale will be six months credit for all sums above ten dollars; bond and approved security will be required, and if not punctually paid interest will be demanded from the day of sale; sums under ten dollars cash must be paid.

Hannah Scherer, Adm'x.
George Scherer, Adm'r.
May 29th, 1865.

HART AND SOUTHWATE, OPPOSITE the Scale House, at the Head of the Basin, Richmond—Offer for SALE, on the lowest terms, for Cash, Produce, or Negotiable Notes—

French Brandy,	Chocolate,
Spanish ditto	Spices,
Holland Gin,	Molasses,
Antigua Rum,	Soap and Candles,
W. Island do.	Ginseng,
New England do.	Potent Soot,
Peach Brandy,	Cut Nails from 3d to 20d,
Apple do.	Corn,
Whiskey,	Meat,
Enter by the barrel,	Bacon,
Brown & Luaf Sugar,	Butter,
Coffee,	Lard,
Tea,	

And a great variety of other articles usually sold by Grocers.

GOODS received on STORAGE—Country Produce and Imported Merchandise sold on Commission.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH & SON, COUNTRY WHARF, HAVE FOR SALE,

IMPERIAL Teas, in qr. chests and boxes,
Young Hyson, } Teas, in qr. chests
Hyson Skin,
Long and Short Yellow Nankeens
Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof, old and fine
Jamaica Rum
Sugar
Molasses
Salt
Cologne Millstones, from 3 ft. 3 in. to 4 ft 9 in
Hand ditto
Plaster of Paris
Bar-Iron and Nail Rods
Castings
Millington and Crowley London Steel
German and Country ditto
Baltimore, May 24, 1865.

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by John Mullins, jun. to me, to secure the payment of a debt due Brown, Rives & Co. will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at William Michie's, on Thursday the twenty-seventh day of June next, sundry Property, viz. One tract or parcel of LAND, lying in this county, containing 50 acres, adjoining the lands of Samuel Whims, John Rhodes, jun. &c.—One Negro Woman named Lucy, and her Child, one Negro Woman named Sarah; one Negro Woman named Betty, and one Negro Fellow named Davy, &c. agreeable to deed of trust.

Martin Dawson, trustee.
Milton, Alb. co. May 24th, 1865.

TO RENT, A BRICK HOUSE, adjoining the old City Tavern, well calculated for a Dry Goods Store. Apply to Gallego, Richard & Co. May 29th, 1865.

Ready made PENS for sale here.

From the National Intelligencer.
Examination of the question "In what does true republicanism consist?"

[CONTINUED.]

Another view might be taken, evincive of the different organization of the state governments, and not less important than those already taken, arising out of the distribution of powers among the several departments, on which, it cannot be denied, the harmony of most systems depends, and with which too the rights of the citizen are directly connected. It is admitted universally as a political axiom that a concentration of all power in the hands of one department of government necessarily leads to the exercise of arbitrary power, and is therefore dangerous to the preservation of liberty. This principle is consequently, in all the constitutions so far respected, as to have produced some divisions of the delegated powers; but when we come to compare the respective investitures of power, either as to their degree, or the hands in which they are placed, we shall find scarcely two states have applied the principle alike; and that altho' therefore, its abstract truth be universally admitted, yet in its practical application there is no common criterion by which it is tested. It will be particularly perceived that the executive power has been most diversely deposited; that in some instances it is placed in the legislature, in others in the chief magistrate, and in others in an executive board.

It follows from these facts and remarks that at the period of the formation of the several constitutions there existed among the best republicans a great diversity of opinion on almost every point connected with the organization of our political institutions. The objects were undoubtedly the same; but the means adopted for accomplishing them are so various, that were it not for experience, we should be apt to think the most opposite effects would have flowed from them. Experience has, however, instructed us differently. It has shown us that liberty may be preserved, and the public happiness be promoted, if not in equal degrees, at least in degrees not very different, by institutions whose features are far from being similar.

Not will the periods at which the constitutions were formed, throw much light on the subject; as it will be seen by an examination of them, that very few principles have been universally adopted in those the most recently framed, notwithstanding the light shed by the able, extensive and animated discussions on the Federal Constitution. This ought not to excite our surprise when we consider the nature of constitutions, that as contradistinguished from laws, they are intended for a long duration, that they are instituted, in a high degree, to guard against the instability of popular opinion, or the excesses into which, with no other restraint than that of the laws, it might hurry governments; and that to test their goodness, it is necessary to embrace a long period of time. Our surprise will be still less, when we consider the progressive state of our country, which can scarcely be said to be the same in any two successive years, & whose changes in some measure require correspondent alterations in all our political institutions; and when we further consider the influence of two powerful considerations on the operation of a recently formed constitutions; to wit: an enthusiasm in their favor that carries them with the tide of public opinion, through many difficulties, which might otherwise embarrass or frustrate their execution; or, on the other hand, the contrary influence of prejudice in favor of ancient establishments united with the embarrassments arising from an inexperienced administration. It is owing to these causes, and to many others which might be enumerated, that, however readily the minds of men may unite in the admission of abstract principles relative to forms of government, they are slow in forming conscientious opinions on their best modes of application.

Descending from constitutions to laws, we shall discover equal diversity of opinion.

On the important subject of taxation the enlightened part of mankind have long been divided in sentiment, as to the relative justice and expediency of direct and indirect taxation; and the controversy remains unsettled to this day. Indeed theory on this point appears to be in most instances at war with practice. In reasoning, it is generally acknowledged that direct taxation is most just; while in practice, indirect taxation is adhered to.

With regard to the administration of criminal justice there exists the same variance in the laws of the different states; and although the mild system of punishments is gradually gaining ground, there are not wanting among our republican friends, the strenuous advocate of an unrelaxed code of penalties.

The proper provisions of the civil code are still more warmly disputed. How far the trial by jury shall be maintained, in what degree the principle of arbitration shall be substituted, and to what extent a summary recovery of debts before inferior tribunals, shall be carried, are questions, at present agitated with deep interest in several of the states. In these discussions we do not find communities divided according to the pre-existing political parties; but according to the prevalence of partial interests, or according to honest convictions on particular points.

Let the whole ground of legislation be gone over and the same contrariety of ideas will be apparent.

It is not to be inferred from this state of things that discord rages among the several states, or that their friendship is the less sincere from their various opinions and laws. On the contrary there never was a period in which a sincerer amity subsisted among them. There is not a single subsisting cause of serious difference, or from which any danger is to be apprehended to public peace. The poet's triumph, "that a nature's difference is all nature's peace," may be applied to them with absolute precision. Each, moving in its distinct sphere, governs itself in the manner most congenial to its nature, without hazarding the good-will, or fearing the ill-will of its neighbor; and all, when the public good requires uniformity of measures, unite together and move in one common track. Can there be imagined a more sublime spectacle? Seventeen distinct, yet united communities, all prosperous and peaceful under the general principles of free government, engaged in the constant occupations of improving their political system, by the introduction of salutary amendments into their constitutions, or by the amelioration of their laws, making the public welfare the polar-star of their course, and moving with perfect harmony, presents the proudest spectacle the world has ever beheld. The lustre of crowns, the blaze of courts, and the pomp of military parades, compared with such a scene, sink into mere playthings. The faith of the republican at its contemplation, rises with an holy ardor to an eminence that enables him to look down with mingled pity and contempt, on the overgrown children who, in the old world, in the shape of emperors, and kings, and lords, play such fantastic tricks as makes high heaven ashamed.

In the next place, it may be affirmed that genuine republicanism does not consist in an attachment to particular men. If there be a distinctive trait of republicanism, more marked than all the others, it is a devotion to principle as opposed to a devotion to men. It is the creed of a true republican that principles never change, while men for the most part do. While, therefore, he pins his faith on the sleeve of no man, however good or great, he clings to correct principles; and instead of testing measures by men, he tests men by measures. He, therefore, may be a genuine republican who approves the measures which I as a legislator plan, who were he to exercise the privilege of voting, would give his suffrage to another instead of me. A thousand considerations may create in his mind a preference for another, notwithstanding my faithful discharge of duty. I may do well; but another might, in his estimation, do better. I may be equal to the discharge of the ordinary duties which have been devolved upon me in common times; but he may think me incompetent to discharge the high and perilous duties which may at some future period be attached to my station. And, independent of all these considerations, he may be sincerely of opinion that the public welfare demands a rotation in the organs of public authority. Unchecked by this restraint, my very virtues and talents may become objects of alarm.

Such two are the elements of human nature; that personal friendship will urge its claims even in public concerns. One man in the hundred may lift his mind above this common frailty, but a great majority will perhaps never cease to feel its influence. And as it cannot fall to the lot of one man to enjoy the personal friendship of a whole nation, we ought not to be surprised at the operation of this motive, either in raising new candidates for office, or in depressing the pretensions of existing ones.

We are sensible that in discussing this topic we are involving ourselves in remarks peculiarly delicate. We are aware that there exists a common enemy, who, amidst the divisions of republicans, will not fail, whenever the opportunity offers, to turn the scale of political power, for the promotion of its own interests, and to the destruction of harmony and confidence among republicans. But these considerations do not, cannot, impair the equal rights of republicans; however they may ought to regulate their exercise. It is indispensable that the right of nominating men to office is equal, not even limited by the right of suffrage; as it is the inseparable incident of freedom of thought and speech,